## NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1877.

WOODIN.

WASHINGTON.

STRAY MURMURS FROM A DULL CITY. ALEXIS AT THE WHITE HOUSE-CLERKS DIS-

Department officers expect a busy and scarcely brief session of Congress, owing to the ressure of new business and the probability political debates. The Russian Grand Dukes called with hearty cordiality on Mr. Hayes yesterday. The call was returned during the day. Mr. Sherman says that he will effect a return to specie payments under the present law by the time appointed if Congress does not interfere. He will oppose a change of the law, but may possibly ask for legislation to assist the placing of four per cent bonds. Gen. Butler is preparing a speech on his old topic of the greenbacks. Three hundred clerks were discharged from the Treasury yesterday.

A LIVELY SESSION PROBABLE. A FLOOD OF ORATORY TO BE LET LOOSE-DORSEY HEARS A DISTANT CLASH OF BOURBON ARMS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The department officers do not share the popular belief that the extra session of Congress will be a short one. On the contrary, the indications are that a variety of business, aside from the army bill, will demand the attention of Congress. There will inevitably be an attempt on the part of the extreme Democrats to reduce the numerical force of the army, and this of course wil cause a protracted debate on questions involving, no doubt, the present political situation. There are besides several investigations promised, including one into the sale of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard and the general operations in the last adminis tration of the Navy Department. Several railroad schemes will undoubtedly also be brought up. The deficiency for the Navy Department will be presented. An appropriation for the French Exhibition and for the building for the National Museum in which to preserve the acquisitions of that institution at the Centennial will be asked for. Altogether there is little hope that the session will be short.

Senator Dorsey, who has just returned from a trip through a considerable portion of the South, says that he does not believe that any Southern Demoeratic Congressman will vote for a Republican Speaker. Some of the Conservatives—such as Gause and Slemons of Arkansas, and Casey and Young of Tennessee, who are very liberal in their ideas-have published cards to conciliate their constituents, in which they say that they do not intend to vote for a Republican Speaker. Mr. Dorsey is consequently of the opinion that the scheme for organizing the House in the interest of the Administration will fail. He is confident that there is a purpose on the part of some of the Bourbon leaders to attempt to force through legislation somewhat similar to the Field quo warranto bill, which will make it mandatory apon the Circuit Courts and Supreme Court of the United States to take jurisdiction of the question of the President's title, and to decide it immediately. A step of this sort, Mr. Dorsey thinks, is the greatest the Administration has to fear. This fear is un-Soubtedly unfounded.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. ET SHERMAN ALONE AND HE WILL EFFECT THEM-NO FURTHER LEGISLATION NEEDED,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 18.-The Secretary of the Preasury is reported to have said in conversation to-day that in view of the present condition of affairs, if Congress does not interfere with him by new legislation on the currency question, he will be able to resume specie payments and fund the balance of the Government six per cent bonds in four per cents by Jan. 1, 1879.

After a careful survey of the financial field, the Secretary has determined to oppose any change of existing laws on these subjects, except so far as may be necessary to facilitate funding operations. The threatening outlook in Europe and the probais informed, affected the demand for the 412 per cent funding bonds there; and while he is apprehensive that there may be a temporary suspension of activity in the conversion of our 6 per cent bonds, he finds much encouragement in the fact that the uncertainty of the extent of the conflict will be in our favor when European nations attempt to effect loans at higher rates of interest than our bonds now bear. The Secretary is now considering the feasibility of immediately suspending the further issue of 412 per bonds and the substitution of 4 per cents in their place. Negotiations looking to this change are now being made with the representatives of the Syndi-

The sales of 412 per cent bonds now amount to about \$1,000,000 a day. The outstanding 5-20s of 1865 now being called amount to about \$90,000,000, and after this is refunded the next to be called in and replaced by bonds of lower rates of interest will be the consols of 1865, 1867, and 1868. The Secretary is aware that should war actually be declared some of our bonds now held abroad will be returned in payment for exports. In speaking on this subject, he is reported to have used this lan guage: "So much the better for us. If we get them in large quantities in that way it will be a better piece of good fortune than I expect."

MR. SCHURZ'S REFORMS. A NEW ONE-LOOKING SHARP AFTER DISBURSE-MENTS-A NEW ORDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 18.—There are under the control of the Interior Department 15 bureaus, institu-tions, and exploring and surveying expeditions, etc., for which appropriations are annually made by Congress The expenditure of money by most of these is by law placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, but in practice that officer has had almost nothing to do

in controlling its use. The heads of the bureaus, the managers of the charitable and other institu. tions about Washington, and the officers in charge of surveying and exploring expeditions, have expended the money in accordance with their own judgment. Their final accounts only have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. In several instance during the past few years, when some of these institu-tions have been investigated and irregularities in their management or in the expenditure of their funds have been discovered, the Secretary of the Interior has been held responsible for them by committees of Congress, their affairs than any private citizen. In order that he may fully scrutinize the management

of the funds by these different branches of the Interior Department and exercise a proper control over their expenditures, Secretary Schurz issued yesterday a circular which will be sent to morrow to the heads of all bureaus, sonally made responsible by law to the Government The circular will request each of these officers to submit to the Secretary for his approval estimates for the ex penditure of the sums appropriated, specifying as nearly as possible the definite heads under which expenditures are to be made and the amount required by each. The circular control of the appropriation thus are much wall be considered by this office as the basis for expenditures to ing the fiscal year, and no deviation therefrom will be permitted except upon the approva disbureing officers and agents of the department are informed that so to me fer disbursements will be carefully scrutinized a this office before tran mis ion to the accounting officers of the treasury. Estimates for expenditures will be the basis for application for the war-timates will be the basis for application for the war-

to lasue."

last sentence of the circular is intended to secure

Secretary full information of the manner in which
ms have been expended in all branches of his desent, and whether the money appropriated has been

TWENTY MINUTES OF CORDIAL SOCIALITY-THE NEW MARSHAL OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- This morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, together with the Russian Minister, and others, drove to the Executive Mansion. They were recoived at the door by Secretary Evar s, who escorted them to the Blue Room, where President Hayes and the members of the Cabinet had assembled to receive them. They were in full dress. The ceremonies were conducted by Mr. Evarts. The Grand Duke Alexis was the first the party engaged in general conversation of an exceedingly cordial and friendly character, and this was rendered the more pleasant from the fact that Russia and the United States have always been firm friends. The visitors remained about 20 minutes. When they withdrew, Secretary Evarts accompanied them to their cartary Evarts, return the visit.

During the Administration of President Buchanan the Commissioner of Public Buldings and Grounds acted as the master of ceremonies at the Executive Mansion, conthe master of ceremonics authe Executive Mansion, conducting the introductions on public occasions, and havlug general supervision of affairs. In the succeeding Administrations the Marshal of the District performed those
duties. Now the marshal has been superseded by the
Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, Col.
Casey, who succeeds Gen. Babecek as Commissioner, will
in future attend to the duties referred to at the Executive Mansion. He is now making the arrangements for
the diplomatic dinner to be given to-morrow in honor, of
Grand Duke Alexis.

Layre.—The President this afternoon, accompanied

EDURE AIEXIS.

ER.—The President this afternoon, accompanied retary Evarts and Mr. Rogers, private secretary to esident, formally returned the call of the Russian Dukes.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE DISCHARGE OF GEN. MEADE'S SISTER.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 18, 1877. 4 Reference has repeatedly been made in Washington dispatches to the fact that a sister of Gen. Meade was recently discharged from a position in the Pension Office, and that she has been unable to get a hearing or to be reinstated. In justice to the Secretary Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, it ought to said that all dismissals ordered in the Pension Office were made by the direction of the Civil Service Commission, and from those whose work showed them to be the least efficient. Gen. Meade's sister has done no work that was of value to the Pension Bureau for months, and the reduction of the appropriation for that bureau is so great that justice to thousands of pensioners and is so great that justice to thousands of pensioners and those entitled to have their names placed on the pension rolls demands that the entire force of that office shall be made as efficient as possible. The retention of any clerk on the rolls of that office who does not perform good work is not only an injustice to the Government but to thousands of soldiers who suffer by delays in its business. The work of the Pension Bureau has been accumulating for several years, and there is no present prospect, so long as the appropriations are no greater than trey are now, that even with a force as efficient as possible this evil can be much remedied.

DANGER FROM THE RIVER AT OMAHA.

The Secretary of War has received a letter from Senator Paddock of Nebraska, calling his attention to the clause in the River and Harbor bill of Aug. 14. 1876, appropriating \$40,000 for the improvement of the Missouri River, and urging the importance of surveys at Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Brownsville in the Missouri, and at Plattsmouth, Neb. The Secretary has replied that Major Luter of the Engineer Corps, the officer in charge of the improvements of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, will be instructed to make the examinations and preliminary surveys referred to, and report the tions and preliminary safevers referred to, and report the extent and nature of the threatened danger at Omaha and Council Binffs, and to submit an estimate of the probable cost of making such further and detailed surveys as may be required, with an estimate of the cost of work, &c. The threatened danger at Omalh is a change of the channel in the river caused by an ice gorge.

DISCHARGE OF THREE HUNDRED CLERKS. The discharge of 300 employés of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department took place this afternoon. The list includes plate-printers, press girls, copylsts, and others of the bureau. There were some very sad scenes at the close of office nours when the persons who were dismissed were in formed of the fate that awaited them, the knowledge of the fact that wholesale reductions were to be made not having in any way mitigated the severity of the blow when it came. The end is not yet. By the 1st of May others in the same bureau, as well as in other divisious of the department, will receive notice that the public interests will not permit their further employment in the Government service. The indications are that before the middle of next mouth at least 600 disaniseals will be made of persons now in the employment of the Government service. made of persons n ment in this city.

EIGHT HOURS' PAY FOR EIGHT HOURS' WORK. The Supreme Court having decided that the bility of an early declaration of war has not yet, he law declaring eight hours a day's work for the Government workmen is merely a direction by the Government to its agents and not a contract with laborers, the Secre tary of the Treasury will issue an order announcing this decision and directing its officers not to pay hereafter by Provident Grant that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all Government workmen will be revoked, and no additional pay will be allowed those who work longer than eight hours. A delegation of workers from the new department building called upon the President to-day to protest against being compelled to work ten

BUTLER PICKING AN ANCIENT FLINT.

Gen. Butler is preparing a speech on the greenback question, which he intends to deliver at the xtra session of Congress if general business of any kind Winter. He says that he has made up his mind that the winter. He says that he has made up his wind that the whole currency question will be reopened and argued from the foundation up. From the manner in which he refers to the speech which he intends to deliver, he evi-dently regards it as one that will wake up things.

THE SUPREME COURT CRIPPLED. Between the Electoral Commission and the parsimony of the Democratic House of Representatives the Supreme Court will lose more than two months' work. As has already been announced, the limited appropriation for printing its record having been exhausted, it is available it would continue to work until June. This is an unpleasant condition of affairs with the docket nearly three years behindhand.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 18, 1877.

The Secretary of the Interior, on the 17th inst., in the case of the Philadelphia Lode against the Pride of the West, Del Norte, Colorado, held that a protestant in a mining case has no right of appeal from the decision of a Commissioner of the General Land Office. The only party entitled to an appeal is one who files an adverse claim in time, and begins suit thereon within 30 days from the date of such filing. This decision is at variance with the former practice of the department, but is in accord with decisions which have been made for the past year.

large quantity of seed to all parts of his State, and particularly those portions devastated by grasshoppers, particularly those portions devastated by grasshoppers, daily receives replies from those districts. The expression is almost universal that there will be no great trouble from the grasshopper this year. In many places the eggs have been destroyed by cold weather, and there is no further apprehension of a grasshopper plague.

Under the recent construction put upon the act of the

hast Congress in relation to the payment for carrying the mails in the States lately in rebellion, which limited the mails in the States lately in rebellion, which limited the time to the period when the States "engaged in war against the United States," Sixth Auditor McGrew has begun to send out circulars requesting elaimants to present their claims. The sum of \$375,000 is to be dis-

tions of commissioners to investigate the affairs of the New-York Custom-house have accepted the office ten-dered them, but until the third party has accepted, Secretary Sherman declines to say who the commission-ers will be. Two of the three gentlemen invited to accept the post-The State Department to-day received a dispatch by

able from Brussels, announcing the serious iliness by a paralytic stroke of Mr. Ayres P. Merrill, U. S. Minister Resident at Brussels.

The President has recognized the following Consuls of

Turkey: Charles Henrotin, at Chicago; Edward Samuel, Philiadelphia; D. Merolla, Baltimore, and Edward Sherer, New-York. Daniel Hall of New-Hampshire has been appointed

Naval Officer at Boston.

CHARGES OF FRAUD

Boston, Mass., April 18 .- The Herald of today says Edward 8. Rand, jr., a lawyer of high standing in this city and one of the best known authors of horticultural works in America, was lodged in jail at Dedham, Mass., by his bondsmen. The Herald alleges that Rand's financial transactions have been criminal and have been brought about by extravagant living and expenditures

used in accordance with the estimates previously approved.

for green-houses, &c. He is also trustee for several estates, some of which may be heavily involved.

ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE SUPPLY BILL-THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY-BROOKLYN DEPARTMENTS-THE PIPE

LINE BILL PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY. M THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 18 .- The Senate and Assembly of the State Legislature held very dull sessions to-day, the only signs of interest in anything in either body being exhibited when the New-York papers containing an account of the Tweed confession excitement arrived. A discussion of items in the Supply bill consumed all the time of the Senate during its session. Only one important amendment was made: increasing the appropriation for the support of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum \$100,000 to \$200,000. The bill was read through, and has progressed. It is be-lieved that there will be a very earnest and long debate when the item appropriating \$1,000,000 for the new Capitol is reached.

In the Assembly the order of third reading of bills took up the entire morning. The first important bill reached under this order was Mr. Hepburn's bill providing for the election of Presidential electors in the several Senatorial districts of the State and two electors-at-large in the future. Mr. Cozans's (Dem.) name was reached, as the list of voters was being read, he said that, in his opinion, the bill provided for a change in the method of choesing Presidential electors by which the great influence of the State in contests for the Presidency would be lost. If such a law was passed by all the other States of the Union he would be in favor of its passage in this State. He would therefore now vote against it. Mr. Hogeboom, Republican, said he could not vote for the bill. While his party asso ciates regarded it as a measure favorable to their party, he was of a different opinion. Principles were everlasting while parties were ephemeral, and this bill proposed to change [a good principle. Mr. Hepburn said the bill was not a party measure. It was introduced as the best means of getting the people's will in selecting a Presi-dent. The bill was passed by a vote of 67 to 42; all the votes in the affirmative being given by Republicans—all

There was a short contest over Mr. Bradley's bill giving all the departments of the government in Brooklyn only one head. Mr. Bradley said that the bill was asked for by every citizen of Brooklyn except the officeholders. It would certainly greatly reduce the ex-penses of the city. Mr. Cozans said the bill was drawn up according to a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. He believed that the cry of reform and economy went too far when it affected the efficiency of a city government. It had not been shown that the bill would improve the government of Brooklyn. He should there fore vote against it passage. Mr. Lyon said the bill was not approved by the Democrats of Brooklyn. It made partisan boards of the departments, among others of a very important depart-ment—that of elections. Mr. McGroarty said he agreed with Mr. Lyon in every particular, Mr. Mitchell said he could not give the bill his support. He was opposed to tinkering the charters of cities when the nuthorities of such cities did not ask for it. He should vote against this and similar bitls. An interesting contest against this and similar bills. An interesting contest followed over a pipe line bill, introduced by Mr. Shannon, during which two of the Republican leaders, Mr. Alverd and Mr. Husied, suffered a most signal discomfiture. Mr. Alvord offered an amendment to the effect that nothing in the bill should interfere with previous contracts made by the Indians in respect to the use of highways. Mr. Tuber said that the amendment was introduced to hamper the bill, perhaps to kill it. He noped that it would be rejected and the bill passed. There was no reason why any man should vote against the bill except in the interest of some corporation. It simply gave the Legislature's permission to the Indians to give a permit to a pipe line company to cross a portion of their reservation. The pipe was for the conveyance of oil from North-Western Pennsylvania to the City of Buffalo. The pipe was to be 45 miles long, and would only pass over 12 mile of the Indian reservation. The use of the remainder of the land between that and Buffalo had already been granted by private individuals, and this was the only obstacle. Mr. Husted thought Mr. Alvord's amendment hambless, and earnestly arged its adoption. Mr. Shamon said if the amendment was put in it would be in the interest of the Eric Railway. Mr. Husted said is did not know what the Eric Railway desired in the matter under discussion. Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Cozans said that it was their opinion if the amendment was put in the bill would be practically dead. There was no telling what other contracts the Indians might have made. Mr. W. H. Rockwell said that the pipe line would reduce the price of the transportation of oil from 40 cents to 5 cents a burret to Buffalo, and that it was natural that the Lake Shore Railroad and the Eric Railway opposed its passage. The amendment was repeated by a vote of 71 to 12, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 79 to 12. followed ever a pipe line bill, introduced by Mr. Skannon,

THE CANAL BOARD'S TOLL-SHEET BEFORE THE AS-ALBANY, April 18 .- What threatens to be a long debate on the question of low toils on the canals be-can in the Assembly to-night. The concurrent resolution approving the toll-sheet for this year, suggested by the Canal Board, which was lately presented by the Committee on Canals, was brought up for discussion by the Chair. Mr. Baker made a strong speech in opposition to its adoption, of which the following are the more import-

ant portions:

The idea that the canals can be made a source of profit to the State—that is, yield a revenue over the expenses—has long since been abandoned, and it is now practically conceded that they cannot, under the present system of management, pay the interest on and an anamal contribution to extinguish the canal debt. There is one fact that the people generally, and, I believe, a portion of the members of this House, do not realize, and that is that the toil-sheet of Last year fixes the toils at a lower rate than ever before, and that the proposition before the House is to reduce that toil-sheet one-half, while we are asked to appropriate nearly the usual amounts for canal expenditure for ordinary repairs of an amount exceeding the receipts of the preceding year.

We have to pay annually the interest on the cannot debt. This year that item exceeded \$600,000, of which our lax-payers pay over half. We are required to pay an annual contribution to the sinking funt of an amount sufficient to extinguish the debt in 18 years. This sum this year was \$450,000 making \$750,000 that our tax-payers are required to pay this year for canal purposes in that one item. We are also to be taxed for payment of awards made by canal appraisers. A toll-sheet fixing the rates so low that the receipts will not maintain good navigation means a deficiency, and deficiency means taxation. Our tax-payers pay enough in paying the principal and interest of the canal debt, with The idea that the canals can be made a source of profit

the rates so low that the receipts will not minitally goed mavigation means a deficiency, and deficiency means taxiston. Our tax-payers pay enough in paying the principal and interest of the canal debt, with the awards by appraisers for canal damages, without being required to pay for the ordinary repairs. If we are to limit the expense strictly to the receipts, it is of the greatest importance that the toils be fixed at such a rate as to keep the canals in good mavigable condition, that they may not fall into disuse, decay, and subsequent abandoment. We should eadeavor to ascertain as nearly as pessible the amount necessary to maintain our water ways, and aim to govern the toil-sheet necedingly. The toil-sheet of last year paid only \$300,000 toward the interest of the canal debt. We can have no reason to expect any better business season this year. I am in favor of abolishing the toil of light boats; make them free; it can be done equally; this helps our boatmen; it saves to them personally from \$160,000 to \$200,000 a year; last year this item was \$160,000. Basing our calculation on last year's receipts and expenditures, that only leaves about \$150,000 over the expenditures for repairs, and it must be borne in mind that last year was without precedent as regards continued goed and calculation. We had, to flowly to be the property in the force of the continued goed and calculation. penditures for repairs, and it must be borne in mind that last year was without precedent as regards continued good invigation. We had no floods, no breaks in the canals of any account, and little or no suspension in navigation. Reducing the receipts below the amount necessary to preserve good navigation reduces the value of every dollar invested in boats, steamers, or any property connected with water transportation.

I wish to close with the prediction that in the event of the adoption of this resolution, consenting to a reduction in the rate of toils, the Canal Board will reconsider their action, and there will be no lower rate of toils in 1877 than in 1876, except on light boats.

M. Gallagher of Erie, in a sneech of some length,

Mr. Gallagher of Eric, m a speech of some length

urged the adoption of the resolution. Upon motion of Mr. Husted, it was then made a special order for Friday morning next.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 18, 1877. Superintendent Ellis of the Banking Department appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday and miormed the committee that he desired an investi-gation of the charges recently made against him by Gov. Robinson, to be made by the Committee on Banks of the Senate. The Judiciary Committee will so report to the Senate, which will undoubtedly grant Mr. Ellis's request. Mr. Ellis made no reply to the charges when before the Judiciary Committee. nd informed the committee that he desired an investi-

The Senate to-day in Executive session confirmed the following nominations: For trustees of the Washington Headquarters at Newburgh, Eugene A. Brewster and Charice H. Weygant, both of Newburgh. For trustees of the State Homeopathic Insanc Asylum at Middletown, Pictoher Harper, ir., of New-York, Nathaniel W. Vali, Jonas H. Norton, Moses D. Stivers, and Wm. Vanamee of Middletown.

The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs will report favorably to-morrow, Mr. Natchman's bill authorising Boards of Excise throughout the State to issue licenses to liquor dealers to sell spirituous liquors to be drank on the premises.

THE TWEED CONFESSION.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR WOODIN. SUBPENAS SENT OUT BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION-TWEED TO BE THE FIRST WITNESS-ATTACK BY MR. SPINOLA ON MR.

ALBANY. April 18 .- The excitement over Tweed's reported confession in this city was like a Summer storm-fierce for only a few hours, and suc seeded by a dead calm. The committee of the appointed to investigate the charges Senator Woodin, have thus far held against three meetings-one last night, one this morning, and one this evening. All the members declare that the meetings have thus far been entirely informal, and that no course of action in their investigation has yet been decided upon. If informal, at least very decided action has been taken, in one respect at least, Subpenas, it is understood, have been issued for the appearance before the commit tee of many of the persons named in the pretended confession. Most of these subpenas direct the witesses to appear before the committee in this city. The committee have kept the result of their meetings secret, from a fear that if the fact that they had issued subpenas should become known, many of the implicated persons would avoid service.

On Friday afternoon the committee intend to journey to New-York and take quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The following morning they purpose visiting Ludlow Street Jail and questioning Tweed as to his knowledge of the truth or untruth of the charge against Senator Woodin in the pretended summary of the confession. Tweed will be the first witness examined in the investigation, the committee being of the opinion that he is the fountain-head of information on the subject, and can, if he will, give them many points of guidance in their inquiry. With this information they intend to return to Albany and begin the examination of the other witnesses moned. The examination of witnesses here will undoubtedly consume all the spare time of the members of the committee during the coming week. Even if Tweed should declare that he can give no testimony against Senator Woodin, or furnish hints that will secure evidence of guilt against him, the ommittee will continue the investigation. It is their purpose to make a thorough examination of the charges, holding that this is due both to Senator Woodin and to the Senate.

The Attorney-General has not yet had an opportunity to make a thorough examination of Twe-d's confession, being busy to-day with the Commissioners of the Land Office and upon other business. He will, it is asserted, place the confession before some eminent lawyers and solicit their criticism and suggestion regarding it. The document will therefore e subjected to a very thorough examination before the Attorney-General makes his decision as to whether or not, through its statements, he will accept Tweed as a witness for the State.

In the Assembly to-night Mr. Spmola alluded to the charges against Schator Woodin in a way that commanded attention. Rising to a question of privilege, he, in a speech of half an hour's duration, assailed Senator Woodin under pretense of replying to the latter's attack upon himself yesterday in the Senate. It was a speech marked with constant interruptions, Mr. Alvord calling Mr. Spinola to order whenever the latter referred to Senator Woodin directly. Otherwise the speech was listened to in silence, and with keen attention by all the members of the Assembly. Following are specimens of his

speech:

Mr. Speaker: Contrary to my usual custom and practice of not nothing timins which take place omside of the railings of this chamber. I rise to a question of privilege to-night.

I would not ask House under ordinary circumstances, but there are times when the atterance by the convicted crimical, standing under the shalow of the scaffold, compels replies from distinguished citizens, and so I now feel compelsed to notice the statement of a great political mulcifactor, standing on a scaffold created by his associates in crime and waiting the drop of the ax of public opinion, from which he has no chance to scape. I notice his statements only from the infamous not oriety of the utterer from whom they came. Ordinarily they would not disturb that contempt which honest men have for converted felons. This individual, although rejoicing in a county with 3,000 Republican mujority heard in my was repuddicted by the intelligent, thinking electors of that county at the last time he appeared before them and solicited their suffrages, and with 1,000 Republican majority in one of the Scantovial districts of this State the same individual secured his received to the Sentence of the XVVI Scantovial districts of this State, as to the crimical conduct of one of the State, as to the crimical conduct of one of the State, as to the crimical conduct of one of the representatives, and since has been, nevertheless will his declarations of immorehee and tae protestations against his speech: the allegation with in him to 1 mejority to which I hav referred, return him to the upper brauch of this Legisl

ire. It is not a pleasing nor a pleasant duty I am called the same style in which, ortisate of this fromse a member of this body has been assailed. Now, Sir, I have in my mind's eye-and I believe that will be within the ruican malividual who has served the State for eight years, he says, in a public capacity. (Mr. Aivord rises to a point of order and the chair deedes it well taken.) My name, Sir, was mentioned in the upper branch of this Legislature by a member of that body, who in his coward heart knew I was not there to respond.

I am not surprised at the sensitiveness of the member from Onononga, and I had really hoped that there was generosity enough in this House, notwithstanding anything that may keep taken place here during this session. It may be my course here has not been pleasant to some members, but nevertheless I feel as if I had the same rights have been assailed in a vulgar and malignant manner, I feel as if I had the right to stand here and vindicate myself, and show the character of the man who has traduced no my malignation. I should think that if the Hense had no respect for the midviduality they would have respect for the had the sanders and all of the members of this body to hard back the standards washe have osen placed on you as we I as on me. I, Sir, am an old public servant too. I have served in the public service for many years of my life, and no man ever dared to charge me with being a public third or a year legislator, I am not a man that ever shared public plunder with any robber on the face of the earth. I didn't commence by carber in poverty and distress, and after eight years' service be found robbing to affiaence and wealth, surrounded with the ostendarions of the vulgar.

I, Sir, have never seen a pretender in my life; I have never been a meck follower of the Church as one of its class leaders; I nave never deceived my constituents by pretending to be a moral and a Christian man, while I indiaged me every vulgarity and offense against the laws of morality and decency. I never, Sir, oorrowed the manters of heaven in which to serve the

I indulged in every vulgarity and onemse against the laws of morality and decemy. I never, Sir, norrowed the manters of heaven in which to serve the devil. Sir, it the declarations of any planderer or thist who ever lived never had the least terror for me. I never mingled with public planderers in my life. I was never the associate nor the companison of a finef, and when the time comes, sir, some man will tremble at the very mention of the name of that great culprit, and others will have sleepless nights; and, Sir, no cloak can save them; neither of age or anything else. I have been founly maligned; and I can stand here, Mr. Speaker, and in the presence of the House, and in the presence of my God Sir, can proclaim that I never reached out my hand in order that the dark cloud of perjory midit rest upon my soul. If the corridors of the state where they exist, and you will find the experience has always been that as you pass by the corridors of felous and asked for the cause of their incarnation, they promptly tell you, "Nothing; I am as innocent as a babe. I have never committed a crime in my life." That is on easy declaration, Sir. I you can visit the paral ways the first that I might be striped like the leopard; and in all probability there will be some people who will be striped before the thing is over, because the stripes are worn in the penal institutions of our Sate; but It will not be me, Mr. Speaker, and I trust, Sir, that the allusion will never prove true to any member of this house; but although I am dobarred from referring to other bodies, nevertheless it is not beyond the possibility of thimes that those stripes may ornament some individuals. I have served, Sir, in both branches of the Legislature of this State, and there stands my record, and, Sir, while poverty is no disgrace, and while I have never yet permitted a man to approach and while I have never yet permitted a man to approach and behing new news of my country; I have done nought in my career that would bring me to the bar of justice; and,

committee here, from the majority of the 'House, with any expectation that I might be whitewashed in the end, for as the old adage says: "No criminal felt the halter drawn with good opinion of the law." That, sir, is the case in point which I have in my mind at this time. Now, Sir, I have said this much, not as I had expected to have said it, because, Sir, I was driven away from my position, and was forced to cut out a new line after I had been placed in my scat by one of my brethren upon the floor of this House, and only wish, Sir, in closing, to say that if he shall ever be found in the same situation that have been placed in that he will receive more generosity at my hands than I have received here to-day.

Now with these few remarks in connection with the alluston that was made to me by a man who stands tonight before the people of this State almost as a convected criminal, I shall leave the maiter, Sir, in the hands—

Mr. Alvord rose to a point of order, but before it was assed upon, Mr. Spinols finished as follows: I retire with the thanks of this House, having closed with what I had to say, and trust my friend from Onon-

EX-SENATOR GEORGE MORGAN KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT MR. TWEED'S MONEY.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Poughkeepsie, April 18 .- The World's version of the confession of William M. Tweed has excited much interest here, as the name of ex-Senator George Morgan of Dutchess County is used with an intimathat he received a portion of the \$200,000 said to have been paid by Tweed to Mr. Winslow with the under standing that the money should be divided among certain Senators, Morgan being, among the number. Morgan resides in the suburbs of the city. A reporter called upon him this afternoon and found him at home

partially sick with a heavy cold. He said: partially sick with a heavy cold. He said:

Mr. Tweed might have paid \$200,000 to Mr. Winslow, but I never had a word with Mr. Winslow on the subject, nor did a dollar of that money ever reach my pecket. I voted for the Tweed charter on precisely the same principle that I voted for measures of other members whom I desired to vote for my measures, such as the State appropriation for the Hudson River Hospital and the Poughkeepsie Bridge bill, making in my own mind cach member responsible for the measures in his district, as I was responsible for those in my district.

The record in the County Clerk's Office in this city shows that on the 10th of April, 1871, the Morgan Lake

shows that on the 10th of April, 1871, the Morgan Luke property in this city, then owned by Mr. George Morgan, was mortgaged to William M. Tweed for \$20,000. On Nov. 21, the same year, "for" (as the record says) Nov. 21, the same year, "for" (as the record says) "natural love and affection and the sum of \$1," that mertgage was assigned to William M. Tweed, ir., but the assignment was not recorded fill Dec. 3, 1873. On the 13th of February, 1875, the mortgage was canceled, but for what co sideration is not stated on the record. It is stated that William M. Tweed, ir., sold the mortgage to persons in Duteness County through a broker for \$10,000, and that the whole transaction was parely a business one. EX-SENATOR ELWOOD TO MAKE A PUBLIC STATE-

UTICA, N. Y., April 18 .- Ex-Senator Elwood of Herkimer County telegraphs The Utica Morning Herald as follows: "Deny all Imputations affecting me in Tweed's confession; will make public statement. "A. R. ELWOOD."

A CARD FROM RICHARD CROWLEY.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 18 .- The Hon. Richard Crowley of this city publishes a card in The Lockport.

Daily Journal this afternoon denying ever having received money, property, or thing, ever being approached or ever using influence with anybody in connection with the New-York City charter of 1870, as charged in Tweed's EX-SENATOR WINSLOW DENIES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 18.-Ex-Senator

Norris Winslow says each and every allegation contained

in the Tweed confession, so far as they concern him, are totally and absolutely false. NO FAITH IN THE BOGUS STATEMENT.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY OFFICES YESTERDAY-MR. PECKHAM FALSELY REPRESENTED AS DE-CLARING THE STATEMENT SUBSTANTIALLY COR-

The City Hall was unusually dull and quiet yesterday. A few local politicians visited the Aldermen's offices, but the Mayor went away early, and there were no prominent office-holders among the callers. Very few of the city officials had any faith in the so-called statement was a selection from the gossip which has been current in the public offices for a long time, interspersed with a few facts taken from the stories of Ingersoll, Garvey, and Woodward. The effect upon legislation at Albany, which had been pushed by Senator Woodin, was talked over with lively interest. At first it was thought probable that several of the bills relating to this city would be dropped, and the charter amend-ments, and the financial measures would be considerably podified. The action of Mr. Wooden in promptly calling for a committee of investigation, and meeting the changes with a bold denial, it was conceded, would go very far toward helping him to hold his position as the leader of the majority in the Legislature. The talk yesterday among the local politicians disclosed a feeling among them that an agreement or ent between the leaders was in process of negotiation, and that if all other means failed to save the Democrats now in office from the effects of sweeping charges Gov. Robinson would yeto the bills.

Waccier H. Peckham said to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that he had never, as reported, declared the bogus confession to be substantially the same as the gennine statement, for it was not at all the same. He had not, indeed, paid much attention to the pretended abstract, a glance showing him that it was an old story new to him as well as to the public, was the pretended charge against Judge Folger. Such a charge he had never heard of before. Mr. Peckham further declared that it about Tweed's confession. The matter was in Attorney General Fairchild's hands, and it would be a discourtes for him to intermeddle with that gentleman's business It was not likely, he thought, that Mr. Fairchild would do anything hastily, and the public would have to exercise its patience before hearing what Tweed has said should decide to make the confession public.

Ex-Senator Pierce's denial of the statement concerning

him in the bogus confession is expressed as follows in a

In your Albany correspondence this morning there ap-nears a statement that Mr. Tweed has given " the names pears a statement that Mr. Tweed has given "the names of five persons who he promises, if immunity is given them, will swear to the truth of all his statements." Among the persons taus named your correspondent in-

indes me.
I desire to say there is no truth whatever in such state ment, and there is no possible foundation for it, as learn from Mr. John D. Townsend, Mr. Tweed's counsel minumity at the families of Mr. Tweed, for the reason that there is positively nothing in his posenssion from which I desire to be relieved, or which I fear; and the connection of my name with the matter in your published abstract of Mr. Tweed's alleged statement is absolutely groundless. Respectfully yours, JAMLS F. PIERCE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 18 .- About 12 r 14 months ago Messrs. Dickson & Paine, attorneys in this place, began suits against the Ring officials of this county, who had been stealing public funds. All were prosecuted to a successful conclusion without a single error, and to-day the last case was closed against County Auditor J. C. Coon, who pleaded guilty as enarged, and was sentenced by Judge Harding to pay a flue of \$6,400 and imprisonment for two years and two months.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OMAHA. Neb., April 18.—It is claimed by responsible nersons that far recent grasshopper reports from this state are exaggerated. It is yet too early to judge.

SACHAMENTO, April 17.—Mollie McCarty and Lady Amanda ran a dash of 24 miles to-day. Mollie was a great favorite in the pools, and won by a length in 4.06.

Phys-Burght, Penn., April 18.—At a meeting of the Weatern Iron Association to day, the eard price for iron was

Baltimore, April 18.—William Scott, colored, age 14 years, who is charged with killing James G. Kirk, age 16 years, in March last, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter, and remanded for settleties.

and remanded for sentence.

St. John, N. B., April 18.—A large number of saliers in port struck to day for higher wages. The members of the Laborers' Association resolved to strike work to morrow if saliers are allowed to continue loading vessels in port. The haroor is now full of shipping.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 .- James Rve, on trial for INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.-The National Car Ac

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A press disputch from portland the forenoon says that just before convening the United States Circuit Court by Judges Sawyer and Deady, Dr. Baipi Wilcox, cierk of the court, committed auxide in his rear office by shooting himself through the head with a Derringer. He was a pioneer of the State and had filled many positions of trust. He left a note stading that drink was the cause of the suicide.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ADVENT OF WAR.

RUSSIA DEEMS THE PROTOCOL ANNULLED. GREECE PREPARING TO ASSIST THE RUSSIANS. Russia and Turkey are preparing for war with desperate earnestness. Abdul Kerim, the Turkish commander, has arrived at Rutschuk, one of the menaced points on the Danube. The Czar leaves St. Petersburg this evening, and will be with his army at Kischeneif on Monday. Great anxiety continues at Constantinople, and it is supposed that the Turkish troops will be ordered to occupy Kalafat. The haste and turmoil incident to approaching war is already apparent throughout Roumania and

PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT.

THE TURKISH GENERAL STAFF GOING TO THE DAN-URE-ROUMANIA PREPARING TO PUT HER ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING-A RUSSIAN EMISSARY IN

BUCHAREST, Wednesday, April 18, 1877. Orders have been prepared with a view to rendering the immediate mobilization of the Roumanian army possible. Much anxiety prevails respecting the design attributed to the Turks of occupying Roumanian territory near Kalafat, even before the Russians cross the Prath. The Government has ordered all telegraphic dispatches announcing movements of troops to be stopped. Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Turkish Commanderin-Chief, and Achmet Eyoub Pasha arrived at Rustchuk on Monday, and were to leave on Tuesday for Silistria seventy Krupp guns have reached Rustchuk for the Turks. The Eussian Consul at Rustehuk has been ordered to remire to depart. The general staff of the Turkish they has arrived at Varna, going to Rustchuk and Tults cha. Two more Turkish ironelads, making eight alto gether, have arrived at the mouth of the Danube. The Montenegran delegates from Constantinople are expected at Kischeneff, where, probably, they will have an interview with the Czar and Prince Gortchakoff, who, it is

stated, will accompany the Czar. LONDON, Wednesday, April 18, 1877. A special dispatch from Belgrade to The Times says: Gen. Paddayeff, the Russian Pauslavist, who arrived here recently, remains almost inequito at present, and people cannot discover his mission. It is doubtful whether he represents official or unefficial Russia. The latter is most likely the case.

"M. Ristics, the Servian Prime Minister, declares that

Servia made peace, and intends to preserve it. Notwithstanding this ministerial utterance, it is possible she may endeavor to reirieve herself in the eyes of her critics."

A special dispatch from Vienna to The Times says: Accounts from Scutari say the Turks find less difficulty in penetrating the Miridite country than was expected. This may be a feint on the part of the Mirid tes to entice the Turks deeper into the country, but it may also be that sup rior armament tells, the Turks having good breech-lo ders and the Miridites old muzzic-londers."

A Reuter disputch from Constantinople says: "The Russian chargé d'affaires has been informed by tele graph that he will receive instructions by courier. The Russian dispatch-boat Argonaut left to-day for Odessa. She will probably return on Monday with instructions the expected rupture of diplomatic relations. The staff of the Russian Embassy is expected to leave next week. Nothing is yet officially determined in regard to Russian subjects who remain here after the outbreak of war. Russia wishes to place them under the protection of the German Embassy, but it is believed the Porte requires their expulsion from Turkish territory."

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says a rumor is current that an engagement has been fought in the neighborhood of Nicsles, which is near the Montenegriu frontier. Great anxiety continues, as Russia's decision is still unknown. Hobert Pasha has inspected the Black Sea fleet, and has gone to inspect the fleet in the

Renter's dispatch from Bucharest reports that the Roumanian Government has resolved to concentrate 10,000 men for the protection of the capital against sudden attack of the Turkish irregular troops. Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says the rumors

of a change in the Ministry at Constantinople are contradicted. The Czar and Czarowicz will leave St Petersburg on Friday morning and arrive at Kischeneff on Monday night. The Russian agency states that, as the Porte has permptorily rejected the protocol, that agreement in virtue of England's declaration is annualled. Russia, whose

hands are thus freed, will endeavor to accomplish Europe's mussion in regard to Turkey. EUSSIAN STEAMSHIP TRAFFIU SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Taursday, April 19, 1977. The Standard's special from Constantinople reports that the Eussian Steamboat Company has announced the suspension of their service. The last beat to Odessa

A Pesth dispatch to The Standard cites a communica the official papers, which declare Austro-Hungary will only remain neutral so long as its interests in the East are not menaced. Intelligence from

Belgrade leaves no doubt that Russia is vigorously intriguing to excite the Servians to break the peace.

The Vienna Deatache Zeitang amounces that the Cabinets of Vienna, London, and Paris have notified to Rommania that the privileges she enjoys by virtue of the Treaty of Paris would be considered nuit and void should she actively collected with Russia. Midhat Pasha has arrived at Barcelona, in Spain.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AMERICAN FLEET MOVING.

LONDON, Thursday, April 19, 1877. The Standard's Paris correspondent states that the Mediterranean squadron of the United States has obtained the requisite permission to pass through the Dardanelles from the Porte, and will immediately pro-

FAILURE OF A STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Liverpool, Wednesday, April 18, 1877.

The Liverpool and Texas Steamship Company (Limited) have determined upon voluntary liquida-ation, in consequence of the depression in freights and the unprofitableness of the steam shipping trade. The company's three steamers will be sold, and are expected to realize more than enough to meet all Habilities.

THE REVOLT IN JAPAN.

Paris, Wednesday, April 18, 1877. A dispatch from Japan of yesterday's date, received at the Japanese Embassy in this city, anthe direction of Honga. The Government's headquarters have been transferred to Kumamoto. The insurrection is regarded as nearly ended.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LIVERPOOL, April 18 .- The liabilities of Lockhart & Dempster, commission merchants, metal brokers, and insurance agents, whose failure was announced yesterday, are estimated at \$500,000. Gholson, Walker & Co., merchants, have falled. Their liabilities are small. This firm is very well known in America, where it did a large business in cotton and tobacco during and at the close of the war. TORONTO, April 18 .- A special cable dispatch

to The Globe from London yesterday says that in the Great Western half-yearly report the directors explain Oreat western half-yearly report the directors explain that the causes of the diminution of the earnings of the roads were the severity of the weather and the reduction of the rates of fare, resulting from a context between the American and Canadian trunk lines, over which the Great Western had no control. The directors hold out prospects of an agreement with the Grand Trunk line.

LONDON, April 18 .- At Newmarket to-day the second of the Craven meeting, the race for the the second of the Craven meeting, the race for the Newmarket Handicap was won by Hidalgo, with The Chectah second, and Morning Star third. Ten horses ran. The race was won by half a length. M. H. Sandford's Donna won the Handicap Flate, with Urania second and Playfair third. Nine horses ran. Pardon, who started the favorite at 2 to 1, finished seventh. The race was won easily by three lengths. Donna carried the lightest weight, 5 stone 13 pounds, against 8 stone 5 pounds.

DETROIT, Mich., April 18 .- A dispatch from Mackinaw City says the channel between that place and Cheboygan is open to within about two miles of Mackinaw City. Also that the lee two or three miles above McGulpin's Point appears to be broken up. A report from Point St. Ismace says a boat is working its way through the ice near Mangashance light.

CAPE ROZIER, Que., April 18.—The weather is clear and mild, the thermometer registering 30 degrees, with light north winds. The Guif is full of ice.

MONTREAL, April 18.—Water will not be let